

Libby

West Bridgford Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1956
together with the

REPORT of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



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WEST BRIDGFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:- Councillor Mrs. C. James.

Chairman of the Council:- Councillor A. L. Heason,
Assoc. I.E.E., J.P.

Councillors:-

W. BRALESFORD

H. H. SANDERS

C. B. CRAVEN

J. A. SWANWICK

A. C. FLEWITT, J.P.

R. H. TRUMAN

R. W. LEWIS, O.B.E.

W. C. WOODWARD

G. E. C. RODGERS

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health

H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc.M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. WEBB, Cert. R.S.H. & S.I.E.J.B.
Cert. Meat & Other Foods Insp.

Additional Public Health Inspector

B. J. BUCKINGHAM, Cert. R.S.H. &
S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer

F. C. QUINN.

Clerk/Typist

Mrs. J. B. Mugridge.

Engineer & Surveyor

R. DEWSBERRY, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEST BRIDGFORD.

Annual Report - 1956.

Health Department,

West Bridgford.

October, 1957.

To: The Chairman and Members of the

West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for 1957 and it can be stated that the health of the District has remained very satisfactory.

A study of the Vital Statistics reveals a satisfactory state of affairs. Thus there is an increase in the number of births giving an increased birth rate and a decrease in the death rate. This, together with other factors, has resulted in an increase in the population although this figure is still below the estimated Census figure for 1957.

As anticipated in the annual report for 1955, there has been a considerable increase in the Infantile Mortality Rate from 11.49 to 24.52. This later figure is, however, only slightly greater than that for the Country as a whole and a study of the Report reveals that the greater proportion of the deaths took place shortly after birth and were due to prematurity and at the present time, this is a condition which cannot be prevented.

A study of the death rate for certain diseases is of interest, particularly as in the 1955 Annual Report it was noted that the death rates for Cancer of the lung and for Coronary disease and angina were high and above the rates for the Country, but this year, the rates are much lower and correspond more closely to those nationally.

The ages at death are of interest particularly as there were 29 people over the age of 90 years and that the oldest was 99 years of age.

With regard to infectious diseases, measles was down considerably over the previous year but whooping cough was much more prevalent and one hopes that as the use of whooping cough vaccine becomes more general then the rate will tend to diminish. It is also to be noted that there was a very considerable rise in the number of new cases of tuberculosis and the case rate is now very similar to that for the whole country. The remaining notifiable diseases gave little cause for alarm.

On the preventive side of infectious diseases, the schemes worked by the Department on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority have proceeded smoothly. The vaccination rate against smallpox is approximately the same but one would like to see it higher for there is always the risk of a violent outbreak especially in view of the speed of modern air transport. The number of children immunised has increased and the number of children under the age of 1 year who have been protected against diphtheria shows a very encouraging increase from 35 in 1955 to 116 in 1956.

This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the use of a combined prophylactic material of anti-diphtheritic and whooping cough material has been very popular with parents for, in my opinion, whooping cough is impressed upon the mind of the young parent as a terrible disease and to be prevented, if possible, and diphtheria tends to become of secondary importance. Such is the success of diphtheria immunisation in the past for there is a suspicion that it no longer exists.

The value of the measures are well illustrated by the fact that there were in the Country 8 deaths from diphtheria and 51 cases notified during 1956 compared with 472 deaths and 11,986 cases in 1946. The saving in life and finance to the Country from these measures must be enormous.

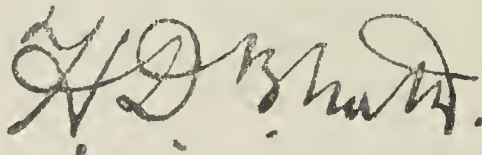
Further preventive measures have been approved during the year, the most publicised being vaccination against poliomyelitis. This was offered to children between the ages of 2 years and 10 years. A good response occurred, requests from parents of some 380 children being received. Of these children some 50 were fully protected in the age group selected by the Ministry of Health. At the time of writing this report some 1,500 children up to the age of 10 years have been registered. It is to be hoped that when adequate supplies of vaccine are available, then this disease will be satisfactorily controlled, as it appears to be doing in the United States of America where a very large number of people have been protected and already the incidence of this disease is falling rapidly.

A further preventive measure has been started by the Local Health Authority, namely the use of B.C.G. vaccine for the eradication of tuberculosis. Your Council agreed to adopt these measures on an agency basis for the County Council and it is hoped to have the scheme running in 1957 and these measures are to be offered to school children of the age of 13 years. This should protect the young adult leaving school and entering employment and at an age when the incidence of infection is highest.

Finally I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, and particularly to members of the Staff of the Health Department for their help and enthusiasm during this year and also to all members of the Staff of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

Area of District	3,045 acres
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1956	24,520
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.1956.	8,379
Rateable Value at 9.12.1956.	£362,584
Product of penny rate per annum (1956/57)	£1,470

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births	367 (348)*	213 (177)	154 (171)
Crude Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 Pop.)	14.96 (14.50)		
Adjusted Birth Rate	15.58 (15.08)		

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths	295 (309)	144 (157)	151 (152)
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 Pop.)	12.06 (12.46)		
Corrected Death Rate	10.49 (10.55)		

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	9 (4)	5 (3)	4 (1)
Death Rate of infants under one year of age (per 1,000 live births).	24.52 (11.49)		

There were no maternal deaths.

* The Figures in brackets refer to those for the previous year - 1955.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.....24,520. (Registrar-General
estimate for mid-
year 1956).
24,839. (Census 1951).

Births.

Live.....	367	{ Male 213, Female 154 }
Still.....	13	{ " 5 " 8 }

Illegitimate Births.

Live.....	9	{ Male 7, Female 2 }
Still.....	1	{ " 0, " 1 }

<u>Deaths</u>	295	{ Male 144, Female 151 }
Total deaths under 1 year.....	9	{ " 5, " 4 }
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year	1	{ " 0, " 1 }
Total deaths under 4 weeks.....	8	{ " 4, " 4 }
Illegitimate deaths under 4 weeks	1	{ " 0, " 1 }
Maternal deaths.....	0	

Birth Rate.

Crude Live Birth Rate.....	14.96	per 1,000 population.
Corrected Live Birth Rate.....	15.58	" " "
Crude Still Birth Rate.....	0.53	" " "
	(or 35.42	" " total births).
Corrected Still Birth Rate.....	0.55	" " population
	(or 36.83	" " total births).

Death Rate.

Crude Death Rate.....	12.06	per 1,000 population.
Corrected Death Rate.....	10.49	" " "
Infantile Death Rate.....	24.53	per 1,000 live births.
Neo-natal Death Rate.....	21.79	" " " "

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	<u>West</u> <u>Bridgford</u> <u>U.D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&</u> <u>Wales</u>	<u>160</u> <u>Smaller</u> <u>Towns</u>
	<u>Rate per 1,000 population.</u>		
Live Birth Rate.....	15.58	15.60	15.60
	<u>Rate per 1,000 births.</u>		
Still Birth Rate.....	36.83	23.0	22.7
	<u>Rate per 1,000 population.</u>		
Death Rate, all causes.....	10.49	11.7	11.6
	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births.</u>		
Infantile Death Rate (All causes, under one year of age).....	24.52	23.8	24.1
Neo-natal Death Rate.....	21.8	16.9	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea Rate under 2 years of age.....	0.0	-	-

(N.B. The "160 Smaller Towns" refers to those towns having a resident population of 25,000 - 50,000 at the 1951 Census).

Live Births.				Deaths.			
Year	Total Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	England and Wales.	Total Number	Crude rate per 1,000 Pop.	Corrected Rate	England and Wales
1939	196	9.2	15.0	266	12.4	-	12.1
1940	228	10.1	14.6	272	12.1	-	14.3
1941	218	19.4	14.2	329	14.3	-	12.9
1942	277	12.5	15.8	242	10.9	-	11.6
1943	298	13.8	16.5	295	13.2	-	12.1
1944	376	17.1	17.6	258	11.7	-	11.6
1945	319	14.5	16.1	265	12.1	-	11.4
1946	347	15.0	19.1	252	10.9	-	11.5
1947	368	15.6	20.5	295	12.5	-	12.0
1948	353	14.6	17.9	271	11.2	-	10.8
1949	328	13.4	16.7	325	13.3	11.0	11.7
1950	318	13.0	15.8	295	12.0	10.0	11.6
1951	332	13.4	15.5	335	13.5	11.1	12.5
1952	300	12.9	15.3	291	12.5	10.25	11.3
1953	317	13.5	15.5	265	11.3	9.3	11.4
1954	344	15.07	15.2	304	12.81	10.5	11.3
1955	348	15.08	15.0	309	12.87	10.55	11.7
1956	367	15.58	15.6	295	12.06	10.49	11.7

Infant Mortality.			
Year	Rate per 1,000 live births.	England and Wales.	Population.
1939	15	50	21,340
1940	35	55	22,490
1941	62	59	23,060
1942	11	49	22,160
1943	44	49	21,530
1944	40	46	22,000
1945	38	46	21,970
1946	17	43	23,110
1947	27	41	23,560
1948	28	34	24,190
1949	30	32	24,420
1950	22	30	24,600
1951	18	29.6	24,780
1952 +	26.6	27.6	23,150
1953	18.9	26.8	23,430
1954	23.25	25.5	23,730
1955	11.49	24.9	23,990
1956	25.52	23.8	24,520

+ Alteration of Boundary.

The above tables present for comparison some of the Vital Statistics of the District and of England and Wales for the past 19 years.

Population.

The Registrar General has supplied figures which show a further increase in population of 530 persons. The natural increase of live births over deaths is 72.

Births.

The births recorded in 1956 show a slight increase, being 376 compared with 348 in 1955. This gives rise to a very slight increase in the birth rate. It will be noted from the table above that this compares very favourably with the figure for the Country as a whole and for that of the 160 Smaller Towns. For comparison purposes, West Bridgford is correlated with this group although on population it is just below the limit for this category, and at the present rate of increase of population it should soon be within this group.

The still birth rate is somewhat high compared with the Country figures, but the rate remains the same as in the previous year.

Deaths.

There has been a very slight decrease in the number of deaths, giving a slight decrease in the death rate, although the local rate is somewhat better than the rate for the Country generally. Thus, the death rate is 10.49 per 1,000 population, compared with the figure of 10.55 for the previous year. The figure for the Country as a whole for 1956 is 11.7 and for the 160 Smaller Towns is 11.6.

There is a natural increase of births over deaths of 72 and this improves upon the figure of 39 for the year 1955.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate has increased to a considerable extent from 11.49 to 24.52. It was anticipated in the last Annual Report that this figure would increase considerably. The rate is liable to fluctuate from year to year particularly as it is the rate per 1,000 live births and since there are about 350 births per year, this variation is multiplied in proportion. Thus, in the year under review, there are 9 infant deaths compared with 4 in 1955.

However, in spite of this increase, the rate is not much greater than that for the Country as a whole and it also compares favourably with that of the 160 Smaller Towns, the figure for the District being 24.52 compared with 23.8 for England and Wales and 24.1 for the Smaller Towns.

There were 9 deaths of infants during 1956 compared with 4 in the previous year and of these 9 deaths only one was over 4 weeks of age. The following table gives the cause of death together with the age at death.

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	Age	Number of Cases.	
		Male	Female.
Prematurity with congenital defects....	10 hrs.	1	0
Prematurity.....	1 day.	1	0
Prematurity.....	1 week	0	1
Prematurity with Pulmonary Atelectasis..	3 days	1	0
Pulmonary Atelectasis.....	4 hrs.	0	1
Atelectasis.....	18 hrs.	1	0
Rhesus Blood.....			
Incompatibility.....	3 days.	0	1
Asphyxia with delayed labour.....	1½ hrs.	0	1
Accidental suffocation.....	3 months.	1	0
		<hr/> 5	<hr/> 4

The first 7 deaths occurred in hospital and the two remaining ones at home. It will be noted that the causes of death are mostly due to prematurity and developmental causes and that the children concerned had only a very short life and with our present knowledge their deaths were not likely to have been prevented

This short period of life has given rise to a high figure for Neo-natal mortality especially when compared with the figures for the Country generally.

Maternal Mortality Rate.

Again it is reported with satisfaction that no deaths occurred from maternal causes.

Causes of Deaths.

The following list gives the causes of deaths amongst residents of the district during 1955:- (see over)

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	0	0	0
Non-pulmonary.....	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease.....	1	0	1
Diphtheria.....	0	0	0
Other infective & parasitic diseases....	0	1	1
Cancer-			
Stomach.....	2	0	2
Lung, bronchus.....	6	2	8
Breast.....	0	8	8
Uterus.....	0	1	1
Other cancerous conditions.....	13	15	28
Leukaemia.....	1	0	1
Diabetes.....	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	25	27	52
Coronary disease.....	28	10	38
High blood pressure with heart disease..	4	5	9
Other heart disease.....	22	36	58
Other circulatory disease.....	5	2	7
Influenza.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	5	6	11
Bronchitis.....	10	8	18
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	2	3
Gastritis & diarrhoea and enteritis.....	0	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	0	0	0
Prostatic disease.....	1	0	1
Pregnancy etc.....	0	0	0
Congenital malformations.....	0	0	0
Other defined & ill-defined diseases....	9	15	24
Motor vehicle accidents.....	0	3	3
All other accidents.....	5	6	11
Sucide.....	1	0	1
	<u>144</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>295</u>

Once again heart and circulatory diseases are the commonest cause of death, cancer being the next and followed by respiratory conditions.

The following table compares the death rates of certain diseases in the District with those of England and Wales:-

	<u>West Bridgford Urban District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>160 Smaller Towns.</u>
<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 Population.</u>		
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	0.00 (0.00)	0.12	0.11
Diphtheria.....	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.....	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	0.00
Cancer of Lung & Bronchus.....	0.32 (0.46)	0.41	0.39
Influenza	0.08 (0.08)	0.06	0.05
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.44 (0.46)	0.52	0.45
Coronary disease & Angina.....	1.55 (2.12)	1.67	1.71

The figures in brackets are those for last year.

These death rates occurring in the District are comparable with those for the rest of the Country. The rate for cancer of the lung is lower than the country generally, but it compares more favourably with that of the Smaller Towns where the rate is 0.39 and that for the Country generally is 0.41.

The rate for coronary disease is also low compared with the rate calculated for the country and also for Great Towns and the Smaller Towns.

The following details of deaths amongst residents in the District have been estimated:-

Deaths between 70 & 80 years - 104 or 35% of all deaths.
 " " 80 & 90 " - 69 or 23% " " "
 " over 90 years - 29

The oldest person to die was 99 years of age. From the above figures it will be seen that 68% of all the deaths occurring in the District take place in residents over the age of 70. Below are tabulated further details about these deaths:-

Age Group.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male;</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
At home	34	34	17	34	6	18
In hospital	19	17	6	12	0	5
	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

Notifiable Diseases.

The health of the District has been good in respect of Infectious Diseases during 1956. The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases together with that for the previous year and the rate per 1,000 population for the District and for the Country as a whole.

		<u>West Bridgford U.D.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Case Rate per 1,000 Population.</u>	
Scarlet fever	14 (26)	0.57 (1.08)	0.74 (0.73)
Whooping Cough	80 (48)	3.26 (2.00)	2.07 (1.78)
Diphtheria	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	.0014 (0.004)
Measles	85 (393)	3.47 (16.4)	3.57 (13.3)
Acute Pneumonia	4 (3)	0.16 (0.13)	0.57 (0.62)
Acute Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	0 (3)	0.00 (0.13)	0.04 (0.08)
Non-Paralytic	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0.03 (0.06)
Erysipelas	1 (1)	0.04 (0.04)	0.09 (0.10)
Food Poisoning	0 (8)	0.00 (0.33)	0.24 (0.29)
Tuberculosis -			
Pulmonary	21 (9)	0.89 (0.37)	0.71 (0.77)
Non-Pulmonary	2 (0)	0.08 (0.00)	0.09 (0.11)

The figures in brackets refer to the incidence of these diseases in 1955.

Scarlet Fever.

The figures for the year are considerably less than for the previous year, and thus the case rate has fallen and compares favourably with that for the Country generally. All the cases reported were sporadic and no definite outbreak occurred.

Whooping Cough.

The incidence of this disease was almost double that of 1955 and the incidence rate was rather higher than that for the country. This disease remains the most serious infective condition of the commoner fevers and the number of children developing this disease is still rather high.

Measles.

The figures for this infectious disease fell to a low level compared with the previous year, the number of cases being 85 compared with 393 in 1955.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred during the year. During the year the scheme of vaccination against acute poliomyelitis was started.

Diphtheria.

Fortunately no cases of this very serious infectious disease were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during 1956.

Enteric Fever.

No cases of enteric fever were reported during 1956.

Tuberculosis.

Additions to the Register were 41 cases in 1956, compared with 22 in 1955. Of these additions, 21 cases were fresh notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the remaining 18 cases came to live in the District.

There are thus:-

Additions to the Register.....	41 cases
Removals off the Register.....	25 cases

The following tables give details of the age groups in both new cases and removals from the Register:-

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>Tuberculosis in 1956.</u>							
	<u>New Cases.</u>							
	<u>Respy.</u>		<u>Non-respy.</u>		<u>Respy.</u>		<u>Non-respy.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0-4 years.....	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
5-14 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-34 "	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44 "	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54 "	3	2	0	-	-	-	-	-
55-60 "	6	1	-	-	1	1	0	-
and over								
	14	7	0	2	1	1	0	0

Of the removals from the Register, although no cases of deaths from tuberculosis were notified, one case has died, the primary cause of death being acute bronchitis and a further case died in hospital from heart failure. A further 24 cases have been removed from the Register and of these, 5 cases have been reported as recovered by the Chest Physician and the remaining 19 have left the District.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Nottinghamshire Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations:-

Milk:	Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, etc.
Ice Cream:	Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc.
Food:	Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs.
Water:	Bacteriology of water.
Pathological Specimens:	Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc.

The Laboratory carries out many functions, but the above are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The Service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to the above are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Disinfection Facilities.

A steam disinfecter is maintained by the West Bridgford Urban District Council at the Depot for the disinfection of clothing and bedding of infectious cases.

Ambulance Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council maintain a service of ambulances at the Depot and an ambulance may be obtained for necessitous cases by contacting the Nottinghamshire County Council Ambulance Control, telephone number Nottingham 88771.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

These services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following Clinics are available in the District:-

Melton Road Clinic (Baptist Church, Melton Road). Child Welfare Clinic.

Monday Morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Monday Afternoon - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday Morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

A Medical Officer attends on alternate Monday afternoons and every four weeks on a Thursday morning.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services (Continued).

Ante-natal Clinic.

Thursday afternoon - 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Post-natal Clinic.

Saturday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. -
every four weeks.

Speech Therapy Clinic.

Friday mornings and afternoons. Appointments made by the School Health Service.

Valley Road Clinic (Church Hall)

Child Welfare Clinic.

Wednesday afternoon - 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
A Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic.

Alternate Tuesday afternoons 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Midwifery Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council provide three midwives in the District:-

Nurse D. Otterson, 19, Luttrell Way, West Bridgford,
Telephone No. Nottm. 23-2140.

Nurse R. Hayday, 68, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford.
Telephone No. Nottm. 89060.

Nurse S. M. Warrington, 180, Eltham Road, West Bridgford.
Telephone No. Nottm. 83867.

Nursing in the Home.

District Nurses are provided by the District Nursing Association for the West Bridgford District and supervised by the Nottinghamshire County Council. Nurses are available at the following addresses:-

1. Miss S. A. Bloss) 16, Abbey Circus, West Bridgford.
2. Miss M. M. White) Telephone No. 23-2773.
3. Miss A. M. Beament, 120, Gertrude Road, West Bridgford.
Telephone No. 85045.
4. Mrs. L. D. Brown, 138, Wilford Lane, West Bridgford,
Telephone No. 89687.

Care of Premature Babies.

The care of premature babies is undertaken by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Paediatric Consultant, Dr. Blandy, is available for consultation in these cases, his services having been made possible on a part-time basis by the Sheffield Hospital Regional Board.

Paediatric Consultations.

The services of Dr. Blandy referred to in the previous paragraph are available for all children up to school leaving age. A clinic is arranged by the Local Health Authority and cases are referred to it on the recommendation of the County Medical Officer. The County Council maintain a consultant Clinic in Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

Ophthalmic Consultations.

The services of a Consultant Ophthalmologist are made available to all children up to school leaving age. Appointments are made after reference to the County Medical Officer. The services of this Consultant are provided on a part-time basis by the Regional Hospital Board.

Dental Services.

The County Council maintain a dental clinic at Loughborough Road, for the dental care of children and ante-natal and nursing mothers. All treatment is provided free, including the provision of dentures if required.

Care of Unmarried Mothers, etc.

This work is supervised and administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council, who have an Almoner service for this purpose.

Day Nursery.

The local Health Authority maintain a Day Nursery with 25 places for babies and toddlers at 68, Bridgford Road.

School Health Service.

This service is administered by the Nottinghamshire County Education Authority. Clinic facilities are available as below:-

School Clinic (Parochial Hall) -

Friday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

A Medical Officer is in attendance. Cases are referred, if considered necessary, for consultant opinion if the patient's private medical attendant agrees.

Vaccination and Immunisation Services.

Vaccination Service.

This is administered by the West Bridgford Urban District Council on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority. The following figures represent the year's work, including the cases dealt with by the General Practitioner Service:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 year old</u>	<u>2-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5-14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 years & over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Vaccination....	168	8	9	11	14	210
Re-vaccinations.....	-	-	1	1	48	50

The above figures are fairly good but it is felt that there is room for much improvement. Every effort is made by all Health workers to obtain the maximum effect. No cases of any complication following vaccination were reported.

Diphtheria Immunisation Service.

This service is again run on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority.

The following figures represent the total number of children protected against diphtheria in the District up to the end of the year:-

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. born in year	<u>Under 1 1956</u>	<u>1-4 55-52</u>	<u>5-9 51-47</u>	<u>10-14 46-42</u>	<u>Total Under 15</u>
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Last complete course
of injections (primary
or booster)

<u>A.</u> 1952 to 1956	116	1076	828	64	2084
<u>B.</u> 1951 and earlier	-	-	521	766	1287
<u>Totals</u> =	116	1076	1349	830	3371

This table demonstrates the number of children who have received a full course of protection during the last five years and also the total number of children protected against Diphtheria.

The Immunisation state remains satisfactory and every effort is made by the General Practitioners and all Health workers in the District to obtain the full protection of all children before they reach the age of one year. The Ministry's target is for 75% of all babies to be protected before they reach their first birthday. It has been estimated that for the first half of 1956 the number of children immunised throughout the whole country under the age of one year is only 38%. I am of the opinion that the figures for the West Bridgford Urban District are much better than this, but every effort will be made to ensure the maximum possible results. Since the wider use of a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough prophylactic material, it would appear that more children are being immunised. This material is used at an earlier age and thus the figure for children protected under 1 yr. of age has risen from 35 in 1955 to 116 in 1956.

Whooping Cough Vaccination.

Since October, 1955, the Local Health Authority has made available a supply of combined prophylactic against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This enables a child to be protected by injections against these diseases, the immunising material being a mixture of substances conferring protection against these illnesses. Since the scheme was introduced there has been very little demand for protection against Diphtheria alone and parents are very anxious that their children shall not develop Whooping Cough.

It is anticipated that the high state of immunity against Diphtheria in the population will thus receive an additional boost with this demand for the combined prophylactic and it is to be hoped that the incidence of Whooping Cough will be reduced to the very low level of that of the former disease.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

During the year the scheme was started for the vaccination against Poliomyelitis by the Ministry of Health on a nation wide basis. This work was done by the Health Department on an agency basis for the Nottinghamshire County Council. The preliminary applications were dealt with entirely by the Health Department of the County Council and some 382 applications were received from the residents in the Urban District. This was restricted to children between the ages of 2 years and 10 years. With the allocation of vaccine from the Ministry of Health some 50 children of the selected groups were protected against poliomyelitis. No untoward effects were noted and the trauma produced was infinitesimal. There is every hope that the control of this terrible disease will soon be achieved.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During the year, the Nottinghamshire County Council decided to offer this valuable protective agent against tuberculosis. It is proposed that the scheme will be administered by the Urban District Council on an agency basis. Owing to technical and administrative difficulties, these injections can only be given by trained personnel and it is hoped that the scheme will be in existence during 1957, when your Medical Officer of Health will be in a position to carry out the clinical and administrative work.

B.C.G. (continued)

The injections involved consist of preliminary testing for susceptible persons and then the vaccination of these children. It is proposed to offer this vaccine therapy to children between the ages of 13 years and 14 years, i.e. before school leaving age. This will, it is hoped, give adequate protection to the young adults before they enter commercial and industrial life and at an age when there is a greatly increased risk of infection.

Home Help Services.

The Local Health Authority provide a home help service and assistance can be obtained for necessitous cases on request from the County Medical Officer. The service covers the following types of cases:-

- (1) Maternity cases;
- (2) Mothers of young children when requested by a Medical Practitioner;
- (3) Cases of illness when no other help is available;
- (4) The aged and infirm.

No nursing attention can be given as this is not the duty of the service, which caters for housework and the preparation of simple meals, etc.

The cost of a whole time home help for a full 42 hour week may be considerable to the home, but it is considered by the Local Health Authority and part or the whole may be remitted in necessitous cases.

The value of this service is very great to the community and leads to a very considerable saving in hospital beds, accomodation for old persons, etc. The financial saving to the country is very considerable, particularly if people can be maintained in their own homes.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during the year under review.

The Welfare Officer for this purpose is:-

Mr. G. S. Exley, The Council Offices, The Hall,
West Bridgford. Telephone No. 89651.

Mr. Exley is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.

The whole of the District is supplied with water from the Nottingham Corporation Water Department with the exception of two houses which obtain their supplies from a shallow well.

The water supply is satisfactory in quantity and quality and has no plumbo-solvent action.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is no change to report since the last annual report apart from extensions to new properties erected during the year.

Public Cleansing.

The removal of household waste is dealt with by the Surveyor's Department to the Council. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping. This work is well maintained and the reclamation of the land by the controlled tipping will be a valuable asset to the District.

The recovery of salvageable materials is effectively carried out.

Smoke Abatement.

This subject is dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1956.

There was one Staff change. Miss B. E. Defries, the Clerk/Typist, resigned on the 31st May, 1956 and Mrs. J. B. Mugridge took over the duties of Clerk/Typist on the 18th June, 1956.

The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, came into force in August and, as a result of this, Sanitary Inspectors are now to be called Public Health Inspectors.

The following is a list of the inspections and re-inspections made during the year:-

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Re-inspections.</u>
Notifiable Diseases	76	11
Sanitary Defects	108	433
Housing Defects	153	646
Sect. 47, N.A. Act	1	-
Dustbins	191	178
Shops	168	-
Factories (with power)	87	-
Factories (without power)	14	-
Bakehouses	43	-
Outworkers' premises	50	-
Smoke Observations and Visits	16	-
Drainage Defects	300	160
Swine, Fowls and other animals	4	-
Water Supply	5	-
Caravans	1	-
Petroleum Installations	60	6
Miscellaneous	367	-
Insect Infestations	16	7
Rats and Mice	57	81
Owners, etc. Interviewed	110	-
Food Inspections	38	-
Restaurants	61	-
Meat Shops	227	-
General Food Shops	288	-
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	147	-
Fish Shops	74	-
Fried Fish Shops	24	-
Ice Cream Premises	57	-
Dairies etc.	91	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	= 2,834	1,522
	<hr/>	<hr/>

COMPLAINTS.

During the year the following 453 complaints were received and dealt with:-

General defects	117
Dustbins	128
Drainage defects	184
Nuisance from pigs, fowls and keeping of animals	1
Deposits of refuse	4
Insect infestations	10
Offensive odours	3
Smoke nuisance	4
Sanitary accommodation	1
Overcrowding	1
	<hr/>
	453
	<hr/>

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council are still in receipt of a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for this work, with the exception of that carried out at business premises for which a small charge is made.

During the year 212 complaints of infestations were received and dealt with, the operator making 1,320 visits and 1,311 surveys of individual properties other than those complained of and 72 rat bodies and 93 mice bodies were recovered. On premises where "gassing" was carried out and "spoon baiting" of runs etc. it was not possible to recover all the bodies so that the total number of rodents destroyed will be in excess of the above figures.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....752.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....752.
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations... Nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 249.

Remedy of Defect during the year without Service of formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..... 241.

HOUSING (Continued) -

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs..... 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners..... 2
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners.....Nil.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....Nil.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered unfit.....Nil.
- (3) Houses closed on acceptance of undertaking from Owners..... 1.

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV -
Abatement of Overcrowding.

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....Not known.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

- (a) By the Local Authority.....22.
- (b) By private enterprise.....149.

HOUSING (Continued) -

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.....	1.
Certificates of Disrepair Granted.....	1.
Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair...	4.
Certificates of Disrepair Revoked.....	4.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, was passed during the year.

Section 29 of the Act makes it a statutory duty of local authorities to enforce the provisions of the Act in their districts. As from 31st December, 1956 (the first appointed day) they are responsible for the enforcement of Section 3 (installation of new furnaces), Section 10 (height of chimneys), Section 11 (offences in smoke control areas) and Section 18 (colliery spoilbanks). They will also be responsible for enforcing any Regulations made under Section 4 (smoke density meters) and for making byelaws under Section 24.

Since the end of the period covered by this report the Council has, in accordance with Section 24, adopted the model byelaw issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

This byelaw provides that:-

"(1) There shall be provided in a new building (except insofar as heating is provided by furnaces to which Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, applies) only such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning any of the following fuels, namely:-

- (a) Gas,
- (b) Electricity,
- (c) Coke or anthracite,

or are appliances of a description exempted conditionally or unconditionally from the provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 (which relates to smoke control areas) by any order for the time being in force under sub-section (4) of that section.

"(2) This byelaw shall not apply in relation to a building begun before the date on which the byelaw comes into operation, or begun after that date in pursuance of plans deposited in accordance with byelaws before that date.

"(3) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of these byelaws shall be taken to apply this byelaw when an alteration or extension is made to a building".

SMOKE ABATEMENT - Continued.

The deposit gauge at the Council Depot was in use for the whole of the year and extracts from the Analyst's reports are given below:-

	Monthly Deposit.			
Month.	Water Insoluble Matter.	Water Soluble Matter.	Total Deposit in tons per square mile.	Rain in Inches.
JANUARY	4.81	4.72	9.53	2.85
FEBRUARY	6.39	5.07	11.46	1.02
MARCH	5.04	2.54	7.58	0.70
APRIL	5.56	3.46	9.02	1.53
MAY	3.33	1.40	4.73	0.38
JUNE	8.63	4.22	12.85	3.30
JULY	5.35	4.15	9.50	2.24
AUGUST	5.07	3.06	8.13	5.90
SEPTEMBER	6.49	3.92	10.41	1.73
OCTOBER	4.74	2.77	7.51	1.27
NOVEMBER	3.29	2.28	5.57	0.68
DECEMBER	No record due to extraneous matter in deposit gauge jar.			
<u>TOTALS</u>	58.70	37.59	96.29	21.60

These results compare satisfactorily with those from similar districts in other parts of the country but should not, on this account, be viewed complacently. The above table shows that on average 41.67 tons of soot, grit, etc. are deposited on West Bridgford every month, or approximately 500 tons per year.

Complaints alleging smoke nuisances were followed up and advice and assistance given where necessary.

MILK.

At the end of the year the register showed that there are 4 dairies and 26 distributors of milk in the district.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949 consisted of 15 dealer's licences and 6 supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised Milk, 20 dealer's licences and 6 supplementary licences for the sale of sterilised milk, and 11 dealer's licences and 6 supplementary licences for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. Supplementary licences are issued to dealers whose business premises are outside this area and who have been issued with dealer's licences by other Authorities.

MILK - (Continued).

The production of milk on farms is now under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who operate through the County Agricultural Executive Committee. The production of Pasteurised and Sterilised milk is under the control of the County Council.

During the year 81 samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis, comprising 24 tuberculin tested pasteurised, 36 pasteurised and 21 sterilised. All were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

There are now no local manufacturers of ice cream, all supplies coming from outside the area. Checks are made on retailers' premises at frequent intervals.

FOOD.

The food shops in the district are quite satisfactory. No slaughtering takes place within this district, fresh meat being obtained mainly from the Nottingham abattoir where it is inspected by the City Public Health Inspectors. Regular visits are paid to cafes and other food preparing premises and advice and instruction are given where necessary.

- (1) The following is a list of the number of food premises by type in the area:-

Grocers	-	47	
Grocers and greengrocers	-	13	
Greengrocers	-	15	
Greengrocers & wet fish	-	3	
Wet fish	-	3	
Butchers	-	18	
Bakers and confectioners	-	7	(5 of whom have no shop).
Fish and Chip Friers	-	4	
Restaurants and Cafes	-	9	
Licensed Premises	-	7	(2 of whom serve meals)
Sweets and Tobacco only	-	4	
Sweets and Ice Cream	-	18	
Wholesale Greengrocer	-	1	
Wholesale Provisions	-	3	
Multiple Self Service			
Food Store	-	1	
Private Hotels	-	4	
Transport Drivers' Accommodation	-	4	
Private Clubs	-	15	(Licensed but not included above)
Dance Halls	-	2	
Other Public Halls	-	3	
Works Canteen	-	5	
School Kitchens	-	7	
Cinema (sells ice cream)	-	1	

- (2) Premises registered under Sec. 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

(a) For sale of ice cream	-	64.
(b) Food preparing premises	-	13.

The number of inspections of these premises is included in the list of inspections given earlier in this report.

FOOD - Continued.

(3) Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/1954 - 4.

(4) Condemned Foods:-

Below is a list of food condemned by the Public Health Inspectors and surrendered for destruction by the owners:-

Corned Beef	-	254	tins	-	408 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Tongue	-	2	"	-	12	"
Pork Luncheon Meat	-	2	"	-	8	"
Luncheon Meat	-	3	"	-	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Fruit Salad	-	76	"	-	86	"
Fruit Cocktail	-	42	"	-	21	"
Pears	-	35	"	-	29	"
Pineapple	-	128	"	-	68	"
Grapefruit Segments	-	1	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Raspberries	-	24	"	-	30	"
Strawberries	-	15	"	-	19	"
Peaches	-	2	"	-	12	"
Strawberry Jam	-	5	"	-	5	"
Garden Peas	-	6	"	-	7	"
Cream of Tomato Soup	-	1	"	-	1	"
Golden Corn Kernels	-	1	"	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Cocktail Shrimps	-	6	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Caviar	-	1	"	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Sauerkraut	-	7	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Rokt Lax	-	5	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Jars of Horseradish						
Relish					32	"
Jars of Salad Cream					322	"
" " Tomato Ketchup					108	"
" " Mayonnaise					191	"
" " Chutney					120	"
Cheese Spread					394	"
Cheese Slices					298	"
Welsh Rarebit					42 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Dairylea					58	"
Velveta					24	"
Gorgonzola Spread					19	"
Gruyere Spread					1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Sandwich Spread					126	"
Cheddar Cheese					365	"
Margarine					12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"

2,848 "

This food was disposed of by burial on the Council's controlled tip.

(5) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955-56.

These regulations were designed to prevent the contamination of food during its preparation, storage, sale and delivery and all food premises have been inspected in an endeavour to secure compliance with the Regulations. Various alterations and additions to premises have been made, including the provision of separate hand-washing facilities and providing a constant supply of hot water to the same.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 - 56 - Continued.

It was necessary, soon after the coming into force of the Regulations, to warn a few workpeople that smoking in food premises was an offence, in spite of the fact that notices were exhibited on the premises drawing attention to this. The warnings appear to have had the desired effect, as further offences of this type have not been detected.

There were no open fronted shops in the district, three formerly open fronted fish shops having been altered some time ago. It was, however, necessary in many cases to insist on protection being given to foods displayed within the shops, on counters, etc.

No legal proceedings were taken under these Regulations during the year.

I wish to express to the Council my gratitude and thanks for their help and support and also to the Medical Officer of Health the Health Department Staff and to my colleagues in other Departments, my sincere thanks for their co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

C. WEBB.

Public Health Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Nottinghamshire County Council, has submitted his annual report on samples taken in West Bridgford during 1956. This shows that the following articles were sampled and found genuine:-

Apple Puree	Gin
Arrowroot	Ginger, compound
Baby pudding, banana & cereal	Glucose tablets
Baking Powder	Ice cream
Bicarbonate of Soda, B.P.	Jam
Breakfast Cereal	Jelly
Broad beans, canned	Jelly Crystals
Butter	Lard
Buttered Popcorn	Lemon Cheese
Cake mixture with flavoured icing sugar	Malt Loaf
Cheese	Margarine
Cheese biscuits	Milk, Condensed
Cheese & Celery Spread	Mint, dried
Chiclettes	Orange drink
Cherry Ginger Concentrate	Peppermint, medicated
Cooking Fat	Pickled Onions
Cornflour	Porridge Oats
Crab, Dressed	Potato Crisps
Cream	Salmon Spread
Currants	Steak & Kidney Pie
Eels in aspic	Sweets
Fruit Juice	Thyme, dried
Fruit Pectin	

In addition, of five samples of Pork Sausages, one sample was found to contain only 50.6% meat. The manufacturer was cautioned.

Of four samples of whisky one contained 8.9 parts excess water. The barman was prosecuted, fined £8. 0. 0d. and ordered to pay £1. 15. 0d. costs.

136 samples of milk were taken, of which 2 were found to be deficient due to natural causes. The appropriate action was taken in both cases.

In addition, 50 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations and found to be satisfactory.

Of 36 milk bottles examined bacteriologically, one was found to be unsatisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of the provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	14	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	77	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.	39	53	-	-
<u>TOTAL.</u>	132	144	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness.	1	1	-	-
Sanitary				
Convenience	2	2	-	-
(Unsuitable)				
	3	3	-	-

PART VII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c).
Wearing) Making etc.	41
Apparel) Cleaning & washing	1
Lace, lace curtains and nets	15
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	10
Total -	67

